



Direction: Select the ONE best lettered answer or completion in each question.

- 1- Which is NOT covered with peritoneum?
 - a) the upper portion of the anterior wall of the uterus
 - b) the whole of the posterior wall of the uterus
 - c) the fallopian tube partially
 - ☒ d) the surface of the ovary
 - e) the upper half of the posterior wall of the vagina
- 2- Which is the CORRECT statement for adhesions between the two labia minora (labial adhesions)?
 - ☒ a) acquired adhesions are more common than congenital adhesions
 - b) congenital adhesions present clinically mainly during neonatal period
 - c) local estrogen cream is a predisposing factor
 - d) clinical presentation is uncommon after menopause
 - e) congenital labial adhesions are isolated defects and never associated with other genital malformations.
- 3- The functions of that hormone DO NOT include:
 - a) enhances thecal cell androgen production
 - b) luteinizes granulosa cells
 - c) initiates resumption of meiosis
 - d) facilitates oocyte expulsion
 - ☒ e) produces luteolysis
- 4- Which is the commonest symptom of that type of fibroids?
 - a) intermenstrual bleeding
 - b) postcoital bleeding
 - c) postmenopausal bleeding
 - d) deep dyspareunia
 - ☒ e) menorrhagia
- 5- Which is the INCORRECT statement regarding that disease?
 - a) it is estrogen-dependant disease
 - ☒ b) it is progesterogen-dependant disease
 - c) it is peculiar to reproductive years of life
 - d) immunologic alterations explain some of the etiological factors
 - e) there is genetic predisposition
- 6- Which is the INCORRECT statement regarding necrotic type of that lesion?
 - a) it results from prolonged labor
 - b) it results from pressure of the fetal head on the bladder tissue against symphysis pubis
 - c) it results from ischemic necrosis of the bladder wall
 - ☒ d) urinary incontinence appears immediately after vaginal delivery
 - e) Sim's position is classic for examination to visualize the fistulous opening
- 7- Hysterosalpingography shows evidences of Asherman's syndrome. Which clinical criterion DOES NOT support the diagnosis?
 - a) secondary amenorrhea
 - b) hypomenorrhea
 - c) infertility
 - d) abortion
 - ☒ e) cryptomenorrhea
- 8- The clinical findings of a breast mass that indicate early breast carcinoma DO NOT include:
 - ☒ a) cystic changes in the mass
 - b) no tenderness of the mass
 - c) firm to hard consistency of the mass
 - d) no pain related to the mass
 - e) ill-defined edges of the mass

- 9- Which is the **INCORRECT** statement about that type of vaginal infection?
- a) the infection is common in uncontrolled diabetes
 - b) vaginal pH is usually acidic
 - c) vulval itching may occur
 - ☒ d) vaginal metronidazole is as effective as miconazole
 - e) the organism is yeast-like
- 10- Which is the **CORRECT** statement regarding that type of prolapse signed with blue "X"?
- ☒ a) it is a prolapse of the rectum
 - b) it may occur following colposuspension
 - c) sigmoidoscopy is used for diagnosis
 - d) it may resolve spontaneously
 - e) it is a common cause of stress incontinence
- 11- Which is the **INCORRECT** statement regarding that oral progesterone only contraceptive?
- a) 60% of women using it will ovulate
 - b) ideally it should be taken just before bedtime
 - c) the pearl index is higher in the older reproductive age group
 - d) is associated with a lower risk of an ectopic pregnancy than for a non-user
 - ☒ e) is at least as effective as the combined contraceptive pill
- 12- Which is the **CORRECT** statement for that drug:
- a) is a steroid hormone
 - b) the uterine sensitivity to it increases towards the end of pregnancy
 - ☒ c) has some anti-diuretic action
 - d) is synthesized in the posterior lobe of the pituitary gland
 - e) secretion is stimulated by alcohol
- 13- Detection of engagement of the fetal head could be based on:
- a) inspection of the abdomen
 - b) estimating the relationship to ischial tuberosity
 - ☒ c) estimating the relationship to ischial spines
 - d) estimating the degree of molding
 - e) estimating the degree of caput formation
- 14- Which of the following is an advantage for that surgical incision at delivery of the fetus?
- a) the incision is followed by decreased incidence of dyspareunia
 - ☒ b) the incision reduces the duration of second stage of labor
 - c) the incision decreases the blood loss
 - d) the incision reduces subsequent pelvic congestion
 - e) the incision prevent perineal discomfort during puerperium
- 15- Which is the **CORRECT** statement regarding episiotomy?
- a) mediolateral episiotomies are easier to repair than median episiotomies
 - b) dyspareunia is not a significant complication
 - ☒ c) median episiotomies should be avoided in patients with short perineum
 - d) most vaginal deliveries are performed with episiotomy
- 16- Which is **NOT** a sign of placental separation during the 3rd stage of labor?
- a) a gush of blood
 - b) rise of the uterus in the abdomen
 - ☒ c) painful tetanic uterine contractions
 - d) uterus becomes globular
 - e) further protrusion of the umbilical cord out of the vagina
- 17- Which condition is associated with that type of pregnancy?
- a) decreased incidence of polyhydraminous
 - b) increased incidence of prolonged pregnancy
 - ☒ c) increased incidence of pregnancy induced hypertension
 - d) decreased incidence of postpartum hemorrhage
 - e) decreased incidence of placenta previa

- 18- Which is the best contraceptive method after termination of that abnormal pregnancy?
- tubal ligation
 - hysterectomy
 - ~~combined oral contraceptive pills~~
 - intra-uterine contraceptive device
 - subcutaneous implants
- 19- Which is the CORRECT statement regarding that type of obstructed labor?
- it is not related to maternal health and disease
 - ~~arrest occurs at pelvic inlet~~
 - oligohydramnios is a predisposing condition
 - most cases can be resolved by fundal pressure
 - the condition is completely avoidable
- 20- Which of the following statements is true about caput succedaneum?
- ~~resolves spontaneously after labor~~
 - may lead to jaundice of the baby postpartum
 - indicates a traumatic vaginal delivery
 - indicates that the fetal head is engaged
 - is a sign of intrauterine fetal death
- 21- Which is the INCORRECT statement regarding eclampsia?
- it may be complicated by respiratory failure
 - it may be complicated by hyperpyrexia
 - it may be associated with oliguria
 - ~~could be treated by intravenous diuretics~~
 - could be treated by intravenous MgSO₄
- 22- Which is the CORRECT statement for that technique of delivery of the placenta?
- is performed using a pudendal block as analgesia
 - has been superseded by the use of the suction curette
 - usually done by piece-meal extraction of placenta
 - should be performed if placenta failed to separate within 10 minutes
 - ~~it is an indication for prophylactic antibiotics~~
- 23- Which is NOT a sequale for pregnancy complicated by poorly controlled insulin dependent diabetes mellitus?
- neonatal respiratory distress syndrome
 - neonatal hypomagnesemia
 - ~~neonatal hyperglycemia~~
 - decreased amniotic fluid magnesium concentration
 - faster progression of retinopathy than in well controlled diabetes
- 24- Which is the CORRECT statement for that 36 weeks pregnancy with the fetal lie shown on the slide?
- it is common to be due to a bicornuate uterus
 - it is an indication for induction of labour
 - if it persist during the first stage of labour, it should be treated with internal version
 - ~~particularly occurs in the multipara.~~
- 25- Which is the INCORRECT statement for Bishop's score?
- it is used to estimate the possible success of induction of labour
 - assessment is done during vaginal examination
 - it is the basic method to estimate ripening of the cervix
 - ~~the relevant factors include condition of the fetal membranes~~
 - a score more than "8" indicates high possibility for successful induction of labor

GOOD LUCK